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The Advertisers' Guarantee Company, of Chi-cago, hereby certifies that it has, by its expert examiners, proven and attested the circulation of THE TIMES, of Washington, D. C. The daily average PAID circulation for the month of March,

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his is GUARANTEED to the advertisers of the This is GUARANTEED to the succession of country by a bond of 80,000 in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, deposited with the Korthwestern National Bank, of Chicago, ADVERTISERS GUARANTEE COMPANY, By J. R. MASON, President.

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In a distribution of the control of the

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1899.

Secretary Long's Letter.

As a spokesman of the Administration Secretary Long may be pronounced a suc- philanthropy of the world." cess. In the letter which he has written that Mr. McKinley cherishes an ambition the part of the Administration of subjugatoperate in this respect, he (the President) and the Peace Commission which he has sent to them would enter at once upon the work of their political regeneration, with a view of giving them all the privileges which the territories of the United States between the Pacific and the Atlantic now enjoy."

The first step-that of restoring law and order—would be less difficult were not the It is not known when the Admiral will Administration hampered by the efforts of the anti-expansionists to belittle its work. Expansion, as the Secretary affirms, is America's unquestionable right and tent, at least, completed its work. duty. The question is not a party one at all, or ought not to be, for people of all parties have a common interest in what pertains to the general welfare of the

If the anti-expansionists will persist, however, in dragging the issue into the political field, ther will find that these who licans, will be more than willing to meet a main issue in the Presidential election. We do not suppose that the next National preme folly to declare against expansion, but should it do so the number of Democrats who will "bolt" the ticket will neither be few nor far between.

"The Curse in Education." In a recent number of the "North Ameri-

can Review" appears a vigorous attack upon the public school system, under the title "The Curse in Education." Mrs. Rebacca Harding Davis, the writer of the article, declares that the young women of the the Treasury. The "mileage fiends" in the present generation will not cook or wash, or enter the trades, because they have received a smattering of education which they cannot use. This state of things she attributes wholly to the influence of the public schools. Referring to boys and girls alike, she says:

They have just enough education to make then loathe and despise the work on which they must depend for their livelihood.

The public school system is bad enough in some of its features, as every thoughtful person must see, but, after all, it may not be the only cause of the false ideas which prevail among foolish young people old days of the country academy boys and girls were taught Latin, Greek history, literature, and all the other things included in the modern high school curriculum, but it did not unfit them for work. In summer vacations they usually worked on the farm or in the kitchen just as they did before going "away to school," and often their labor was all the more valuable for what they learned there. The academy girl acquired new ideas for home dressmaking, and new recipes for her mother's cookbook, and the academy boy took particular pride in showing the youths of the neighborhood that he could pitch hay with any of them, if he had studied Cicero. Here and there, of course, was a graduate who looked upon all manual labor with scorn, but in that case the de linquent one was usually punished by the derision of the community.

There is something besides general education at the bottom of this disinclination for work, and it is not a bad symptom. either. In certain parts of the factory labor is monopolized by an ignorant and degraded class of foreigners, and a girl in whom the refined instincts of a lady have been partially developed may be excused for not caring to be brought into close association with coarse and rude men and women. When the ignorant peasant entered the field of domestic service some forty years ago, the self-respecting wish to take a place as cook or housemaid when she might be obliged to share ber room with a dirty, ignorant, and coarseminded woman, and would be shut up to the society of this woman during practically the whole day, and the evening as well. Even the farmer's daughter, used to the hardest manual labor and to the rude, but wholesome, society of the farm, shrank from that association. So the forsame thing is happening in the factories

creates a taste for refined conversation cleanliness, and gentle amusements, an when a girl has begun to develop these tastes it is perfectly right that she should dislike to mix intimately with those who are offensive in their persons and their talk. She does not like it any better than would the lady who assumes to correct her judgment. That lady would rathe die than work in a factory all her life; why should she demand that the highol girl should choose that career? But there is another side to this question Undoubtedly some of the girl graduates of

the public schools are possessed with the and that they ought not to be required to do their own housework, if married, or to help their mothers at home. This is a false and wrong notion, but it is not inculcated by the schools. Everyone knows that children have their own public sentiment, which the teacher cannot always correct, and it is this class which is permeated with the idea that no lady does her own work. The origin of that notion is rather difficult to ascertain. Sometimes it comes from the home atmosphere of some of the students.

Mr. Carnegie's Philosophy. Andrew Carnegie is out in an interview in which he declares that trusts never frightened him, and in which he affirm that he sold out his interest in the Carnegie Steel Company in pursuance of a policy, long ago determined upon, not to spend his old age in business, struggling for the possession of more millions. ter a man is rich." he adds, "he should develop a dignified and unselfish life."

The possession of immense wealth is naturally conducive to peace and contentment of mind, and it is to be boped that Mr. Carnegie will be spared many years in which to devise philanthropic plans by which he can dispose of some of his mi.lions to the best advantage. Few men have been more wonderfully successful in the financial sense than the former Pittsburg steel manufacturer, and even if h disposes of his income alone he will be kept busy finding avenues in which to employ it. Senator Depew, we notice, is disposed to throw cold water on Mr. Carnegie's philanthropic purposes. 'If a man has an income of, say, seven millions of dollars per year, it is not real philanthropy to give away a million. To give away five hundred dollars when one's income is twenty-five thousand dollars amounts to much more, and there's not much self-denial in that, either. The widow's mite continues to represent the real

All of which is true enough, but is the to the editor of the "Christian Register" in world so full of benevolence that its dis-Boston, he treats as a joke the auggestion play in any direction is to be discouraged, or if not discouraged, at least, alluded to to be regarded as "the first great American in a somewhat cynical vein. Mr. Carnegie expansionist," and disclaims intention on has shown on numerous occasions that he is imbued with the genuine philanthropic ing the Philippines. "All military efforts spirit, and only praise can be extended to are directed solely to the preservation of him, if in his declining years he shows his der. the law, and if the Filipinos would co- generosity on a scale proportionate to his wealth.

Watson Succeeds Dewey.

The Navy Department has issued orders detaching Rear Admiral Watson from command of the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordering him to report to Admiral Dewey at Manila, so as to relieve that officer when he desires to start for home. leave Manila, but it is assumed that he will not start until the Philippine Commission of which he is a member, has to some ex-

The selection of Rear Admiral Watson is an excellent one, if his long and creditable career in the service be index of his worth. The task shead of him in the Philippines will be the more difficult because he succeeds a man of Dewey's resplendent reputation. He will have the choice of two flagships from which to disdiffer from them. Democrats and Repub- play his pennant, the cruiser Baltimore and the battleship Oregon being both provided them on that ground, making expansion with quarters for a fleet commander and

Meanwhile it is to be observed that the ewey dinner plans are so and premature. The fact is becoming recognized that what the Admiral chiefly desires is to be let alone. Those who have been planning all sorts of receptions to him no doubt mean well, but not in all instances do they display good taste.

Stop the Junketing Trips. There is a disposition to restrict, so far as possible, the summer junketing trips of army and navy officers at the expense of army are quite numerous, and they have enjoyed a degree of freedom of late which has had the effect of directing public attention to their doings. The other day a decision was rendered by the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury which, if not

curtailing perquisites. It was decided that an engineer officer, traveling within his own district, in the prosecution of his duties, was entitled only to remuneration for his actual expenditures, and not at the rate of seven cents a mile, as if making a journey to some new station.

overruled, will certainly have the effect of

The extraordinary amount of inspection done by all War Department officials, from the highest to the lowest, is a flagrant abuse that should be stopped, more especially as there is reason to believe that the inspections are of a character which do not inspect. It ought not to be necessary to pass any new laws to restrict it. Weary brains in the War Department are more numerous, probably, than in any ther branch of the Government service, but there is no imaginable reason why ther should be rested at the public expense and that, too, at a grossly extravagant rate.

The United States Consul at Manile who has been there two years, says that the temperature never goes below 57 and rarely above 85 in the shade. From which it would appear that our new colony must be a pleasant place to live in.

The New Briggs Controversy. (From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.)
It may be that Dr. Briggs is no more positive
to his herosy than others in the Presbyterian an

Episcopal Churches, but, as matters stand, he one who issued the challenge and ab whom the conflict must necessarily rare for time. For that reason the conflict at the tians in all parts of this land, and in other lan

(From the Philadelphia Times.)
Unfortunately the peace of the world is as remote from the vision of this day as ever, and war remains the reserve agent of powerful nations, so that what can be done in Holland's capital is at most no more than to voice a sentiment whose influences are indeterminate. The great armaments of the European powers indicate how little faith there i sentertained of any solution of expected difficulties except the resolute readiness to engage in war. Nevertheless, the Congress has its subject before it, and its results may contribute to a pacific method of dealing with international questions in a degree that will eliminate a few possibilities of war, although it may not do more. Every little helps, and if the Disarmament Congress contributes something to advance the day of universal peace it will do a great work. But we have but little faith that it can do more than define lines of disagreement. (From the Philadelphia Times,)

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

James E. Campbell.—The boom ormer Governor James E. Campbell, of Ohio, for the Democratic nomination for governor this year seems to be gaining considerable headway. Mr. Campbell had the distinction of defeating Joseph Benson Foraker for Governor of Ohio a number of years ago, and there are a good many Democrats who believe that he can carry the Buckeye State this year. If he should be nominated and elected it would certainly bring him conspicuously to the front. He might be in a position to dispute with Mr. Bryan for the leadership of the Democratic party. While Mr. Campbell states publicly that he is not a candidate, Ohio Democrats in Washington believe that he could easily be persuaded to accent the nomination. Mr. Campbell's to accept the nomination. Mr. Campbell's wife is a charming and beautiful woman. She would make an ideal mistress of the White House.

Sherman in Ohio. The Hon. John Sherman has gone to his home at Mansfield and gives every indication of outliv ing a good many of the gentlemen who kindly wrote obituaries of him a short time ago. Mr. Sherman has been talked of in connection with the governorship of Ohio, but he has put an end to it for Onto, but he has put an end to it for the time being by saying that he would not accept the nomination. However, Mr. Sherman is quite likely to figure indirect-ly in the political campaign in the Buck-eye State this year. He has a good many stanch and loyal friends who deeply re-sent the treatment he has received at the hands of Mark Hanna and the Administra-tion. They believe that he was practicaltion. They believe that he was practically buncoed out of his seat in the United States Senate, and it will be very strange if they do not show their resentment at the ballot box next November. "Hanna will hear from the Sherman guard in November and the message will not be to his liking." is what Sherman's friends are saying out in Ohio. From all accounts Mr. Hanna will also get news from other quarters at about the same time that will not please him over much.

Maryland Politics.-Maryland will elect a governor next fall, and a number of influential citizens of that Commonwealth are setting up political lightning rods. It appears that Governor Lowndes is an aspirant for a second term, but there are two serious handicaps to his reaching the goal. One is that no governor of Maryland since 1834 has ever been given a second term, and the other is that Senator Wellington has declared for him. If he can overcome these two obstacles, par ticularly the latter, he will have the righ ticularly the latter, he will have the right to justly regard himself as a political won-der. However, the Democrats of the Ter-rapin State propose to relieve Governor Lowndes of any anxiety he may have re-garding a second term. Their recent suc-cess in the mayoralty election in Baltimore has convinced them that they can carry the State for governor in November. Who the Democratic nominee will be is an open question—a very open question, in fact. Some friends of Mr. Gorman are trying to work up a boom for him, but it is not like-

work up a boom for min, but it is not theely to amount to anything.

"Mr. Gorman's greatest political blunder," said Representative Amos Cummings yesterday, "was in surrendering to the Cleveland-Whitney crowd at Chicago in 1892. If he had stood by his guns Mr Cleveland's nomination could have been prevented. Gorman could not have been nominated, perhaps, but his position would have been just as comfortable as it is today outside the breastworks."

A MESSAGE FROM THE DETROIT. Obliged to Leave Bluefields to Wire Official Advices.

The Navy Department had a telegram day from Commander Dayton of the cruiser Detroit reporting the departure of the vessel from Colon, Colombia, for Bluefields, Nicaragua. Commander Dayton found it necessary to leave Bluefields in order to communicate with the Navy Department, none of his messages from that place having been received. At Bluefields he took on board Mr. Merry, the American Minister to Nicaragua, who had the same trouble in attempting to communicate with the State Department. Messages about the Bluefields situation, where American interests have been im perilled by the actions of the Nicaraguan government, were sent by the Minister and Commander Dayton from Colon and Port

The Bluefields troubles are in a fair way of settlement through the agreement be-tween Nicaragua and the United States to turn over to the British Consul General at Nicaragua the amount of duties to be paid by American merchants at Bluefields unpr est, pending a decision as to whether the assessment was just.

A CALL FOR CANNED BEEF.

Starving Alaskan Miners Said to Be Willing to Eat It. The following remarkable telegram was received at the War Department today:

Vancouver, Washington Barracks, May 8, 1809. Commissary General, Washington, D. C.

Commissary General, Washington, D. C.; Rampart City and Circle City, Alaska, ask for 12,740 pounds canned roast beef. They have tried it, and apparently like it. Is there objec-tion to sending it? McCAIN, Chief Commissary. A messenger from the Commissary Department almost collapsed from heart fail. ure in a frantic effort to get the dispatch to Secretary Alger for his immediate ap-proval, and even the latter could not sup-

press a smile as he affixed his signature to an order for the stuff requested.

One officer of the army suggested that
the cold climate of Alaska would no doubt be more conducive to the preservation of the meat than in Cuba and suggested that a refrigerating plant could easily be main-tained by digging a hole a few feet in the earth for the purpose of burying the beef. The beef will be sent at once to Alaska where it will be fed to American miners in

needy circumstances. Infamy's Pinnacle.

(From the Philadelphia Times.) But the crowning wrong of this report is in the censure of General Miles and his staff officers for their assumed tardiness in reporting the faults of the commissariat. If there was nothing wrong bout the beef, what was there for them to re port? This inevitable question points at once to the insincerity of the whole proceeding, for no such reflection as this upon the General Cor the Army, who was carefully excluded from his rightful command, could ever have occurre to any board of officers of their own motion. was to find some blame to cast on Miles that the Court was instituted, and its members have carried out their orders to the best of their ability, even at the sacrifice of their own self-

New York Hotels Forty Years Ago. (From the New York Evening Post.)

New York Hotels Forty Years Ago.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

In view of the amount of attention devoted in modern New York to the business of cating and drinking, a glance at the menus and bills-of-fare of forty years ago is particularly interesting.

A bill of fare of the Astor House of the date of Friday, September 24, 1822, that of the "ladies' ordinary," which was the meal of the day, or afternoon dinner, served to ladies in one room and to gentlemen in another, at the hours of 2:30 and 3:30 p. m. respectively, offers to the guests of the hotel a variety of fish, game, roasts, and vegetables which would do credit to a modern hotel. The principal differences between this and the modern menu are that entrees are called "Side dishes" and that "labells grapes, from Underhill's vineyard. Croton Point," are mentioned as a great delicacy. The wine list presents a greater contrast with the modern ones than does the menu. Out of the fitteen brands of champagne listed, only three are used today. Most of the wines are Madeira and sherries. There are fifty kinds of Madeirs mentioned, and nearly as many sherries, one kind of ale, and no mineral waters. The price of the wines are on the syncaps much lower than today. The price of champagne is about half what it is today. The bills-of-fare of many of the hotels give time tables of the various railroads of the time, and show some curious facts regarding the primitive state of transportation.

MRS. WHITEETS FUNERAL. Services This Morning at the Garden City, L. I., Cathedral.

Garden City, L. I., May 9.-Funeral services over the remains of Mrs. William C. Whitney were held this morning in the Cathedral of the Incarnation here. Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Mand, and Bishop Doane, of Central New York, officiated, as-sisted by the clergymen connected with the Cathedral. A vested choir of twentyseven male voices, under the direction of Dr. William H. Woodcock, furnished music for the burial service. Bishop Potter sent word at the last moment that he could not attend the funeral.

not attend the funeral.

The coffin containing the body of Mrs.
Whitney was placed in a hearse at her late country home, at Wheatley Hills, and the family and friends drove to the Garden City Cathedral, a distance of seven miles. The funeral cortege reached the church at 9 o'clock. Fifty carriages conveyed the members of the funeral party.

Upon the conclusion of the services at the Cathedral the funeral proceeded to Douglaston, on Long Island Sound where the Whitney burial plot is situated. There the burial took place.

the burial took place.

Great quantities of floral offerings were sent to Wheatley Hills and to the Catho dral in Garden City yesterday. Two car-loads were sent out from Long Island city.

BIG DOCK FOR BALTIMORE.

Basin That Will Hold the Govern ment's Largest Warships.

One of the prominent callers at Navy Department yesterday was Harry G. Skinner, of Baltimore. Mr. Skinner is at the head of a company which proposes to construct at Baltimore one of the largest drydocks on the Atlantic seaboard.

It is to be capable of accommodating not only the most powerful warships, but the trans-Atlantic liners.

While at the Navy Department, Mr. Skinner held a long conference with Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Yards and Docks Bureau, during which advice was asked and much valuable information imparted as to the advantages of stone docks over the timber variety. Admiral Endicott was told that bids would be opened tomorrow in Baltimore for the dock, and that it was the company's in-tention to make it one of the most com-

tention to make it one of the most complete basins in the country.

This will be the only private dock of any size built of stone, and will form a most important addition to the series of docks along the eastern coast, where large naval vessels may be cared for and receive repairs. The new dock is to be not less than 600 feet long, and to have sufficient water over its sill to admit the heaviest draught ships of the navy.

The importance of such a dock to the navy can be readily appreciated. There is not a private basin now in the country

navy can be readily appreciated. There is not a private basin now in the country is not a private basin now in the country where battleships may be docked. Upon the completion of the new dock not only will Baltimore be provided with facilities for the largest merchant ships, but it can readily undertake the most important repair work for vessels of the navy. The Navy Department will soon have in course of construction two immenses stone docks. of construction two immense stone docks at the Boston and Portsmouth, N. H., navy yards. The docks at New York and Port Royal must in the meanwhile perform all the docking duties required for the larger

One great advantage that the Baltimore

COWHIDED THE TOWN MAYOR. Methods of a Milliner to Resent Al-

Bellefontaine, Ohio, May 9.—Miss Minnie Crawford, proprietor of a large millinery store and a popular young society leader caused great excitement here yesterday morning by publicly horsewhipping Mayor John R. Cassidy before an immense throng of men, women, and children, who seemed to enjoy the incident hugely.

Miss Crawford was noticed several times lingering about a certain street corner, and when the mayor, coming down to business, passed, she darted after him with a cowhide upraised, drawn from the folds of a black dress. "You have blackened my character!" she screamed; "you have ruin-ed my business!" and down came the whip stinging cuts across the mayor's face and shoulders, who seemed petrified with

astonishment. by darting into a neighboring drug store, the woman following, plying blow after blow upon him until the whip broke in two. Then coolly wiping her face with a handkerchief and throwing down the cowhide she walked unmolested out and up the street.

A short time ago a wide-open and ques tionable resort was raided by the officers here and the proprietress, a well-known woman, arrested and convicted. To every one's astonishment Miss Crawford receiv summons to attend the trial as ness, being charged with frequenting the house, but on attending the court-room. with her lawyer, for some reason she was

ot allowed to testify.

Miss Crawford this afternoon was coolly attending to business. She said: "This man has defamed my good name and ruin-ed my business. As I have no money to go to law I have taken the only course left to a woman to justify herself." Miss Crawford came here about a year ago from Wapokeneta, where she is well and favor ably known. She is a handsome brunett immensely popular.

Where No Taxes Are Paid. (From the London Chron

(From the London Chronicle.)

Some time ago we referred in this column to a number of instances of Continental communities which manage to pay
their way without levying either rates or
taxes on their inhabitants. To these "viilage arcadias" is to be added the little
suzerainty of Andorra. Situated on the
northeast border of Catalonia, with a population of between 15,000 and 20,000 on its
15e square miles, this little community
derives its revenues from the letting of its. derives its revenues from the letting of its pasture lands and from royalties on its minerals. The rents and royalties thus re-ceived are amply sufficient to defray the expenses of the government, and the citi-zens of Andorra are free from all taxation. But there is at least one borough in Eng-land which has no local rate except a poor rate. This is Penryn, in Cornwall. T borough owns the freehold of the tow and is its own "lord of the manor," dra ing its municipal revenue from the rents of he corporate property.

The Need for an Early Session.

The Need for an Early Session.

(From the Chicagd Times-Herald.)

That the President would be fully justified in convening Congress in October instead of December is easily apparent host a cursory examination of the many problems of pressing national importance that call for speedy adjustment on the part of the lawmaking befineh of the Government. The Fifty-fifth Congress alljourned without adopting any fixed plan for the government of Hawaii. The report of Senator Cultom's Hawaiian Commission will therefore be one of the first measures to be considered by the new Congress. By that time the problem involved in our occupation of the Philippines will also be ready for discussion and actilement. This is without doubt the most important question, in its national and political aspects, that will come before the Fifty-sixth Congress, although Cuba and Porto Rico will present certain governmental problems that will also demand careful discussion and adjustment.

In addition to the settlement of the government a admition to the settlement of the government or administrative questions growing out of the war. Congress must also act upon the report of the special caucus committee upon currency reform which has been holding sessions at Atlantic City. Other important matters demanding early attention are the Nicaragua Canal question and the proposition of Government aid for the merchant marine.

"You told me you expected to perform an op-eration for appendicitis on old Bessley. How did you come out?"
"Badly."
"Is Bessley dead?"
"No: as a see a see."

An Unsuccessful Operation.

AN ENGLISH CAPTAIN'S CLAIM Will Ask Damages for the Seisure

Portland, Ore., May 9.-A dispatch to the "Oregonian" from Astoria, B. C., says: It is announced that Captain Corning, of the British bark Howard D. Troop, will present a claim to the British Ambassador at Washington for \$50,000 damages against the United States Government for the detention of his vessel and the removal of sailors from his ship by force on Friday last. The papers for this demand are being prepared and will be forwarded to the British Ambassador by the first vessel

which sails.

It is stated that the sailors in jail will bring suit against Captain Green, of the steamship Columbia, and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company to recover damages for having been forcibly removed

from the Columbia to the Howard D.

Troop and for alleged indignities.

When the steamer Columbia arrived from San Francisco Friday's he was met by a launch having on board Captain Corby a launch having on board Captain Corning, of the Howard D. Troop, and United States Marshal Houser. Houser was armel with a United States process issued under the admiralty law by United States Commissioner Thomson, of this city, directing him to apprehend the fourteen sailors aboard the Columbia who had signed shipping papers in San Francisco for the Troop and transfer them to the ship. The steamer was taken alongside the Troop and all except two sailors delivered on board ship. Thwarted in their purpose to hold the men the boarding-house people obtained a warrant for the arrest of Captain Corning on a charge of kidnaping. The warrant

on a charge of kidnaping. The warrant was served, and Captain Corning appeared was served, and Captain Corning appeares before a magnistrate. His hearing was set for tomorrow. Meantime a writ of habeas corpus was procured by the attorney for the boarding-house keepers and the sali-ors removed from the ship and lodged in ors removed from the snip and looged in the county fail, pending a hearing on the writ. The attorney for the habeas corpus petitioners says the sallors are American citizens, and under the treaty of 1892 with Great Britain cannot be forced to serve on English ships.

THE FIGHT ON THE OIL TRUST. Amendment to Information Filed by Ohio's Attorney General.

Columbus, Ohio, May 9.—Attor-ney General Monnett filed in the Supreme Court yesterday an amendment to the informations submit ted by him a few days ago regarding the bribery charged against the Standard O.1 | Holy Communion was being given. Company, in connection with the litigation now pending against the corporation. He did not disclose in the first complaint the names of the persons who he said had made these offers, and the attorneys for the Standard Oil Company filed a motion calling upon him to make his information more definite and certain by naming the parties to these alleged transactions and setting out other and further details re-

garding them.
Attorney General Monnett says in the amendment that he does not desire to de-lay the hearing of the motion, which is set for May 18, but that there is some infor mation requested which he cannot supply and which can be had by due process of law. He says he is unable to give the names of the persons who approached for-mer Attorney General D. K. Watson, to whom is said to have been offered a bribe of \$100,000 by some one pretending to rep-resent the Standard at the beginning of the One great advantage that the Baltimore dock will have is the presence of an excellent ship yard, where all classes of naval repair work may be carried on expeditiously and cheaply. The company is understood to expect encouragement from the Government, and will no doubt receive leged to have sought by corrupt methods the induce former Secretary of State D. J. to induce former Secretary of State D. J. Ryan to use his influence with Mr. Watson

Ryan to use his influence with Mr. Watson to drop the prosecution.

Another close friend of Mr. Watson, who is brought into the controversy, is Dewitt C. Jones, editor of the "Record," a weekly publication printed in this city, who is known all over the State as an opponent to trusts. Attorney General Monnett alleges that Mr. Jones received from Virgil P. Kline, attorney for the Standard Oil Company, payment of his expenses while performing a certain service, but he does performing a certain service, but he not state what this service was. Mr. Mon-nett asks that a master be appointed to take the testimony of Watson, Ryan, and

Regarding the \$400,000 bribe which is alleged to have been offered to Mr. Monnett, the paper filed in court yesterday says that Charles B. Squire, lately of Cieve-land, and now of the Standard Oli office in New York, was the man who approached him. C. B. Squire is alleged to have pre-tended to represent F. B. Squire, Secretar-of the Standard Oil Company; Fran After enduring the reign of blows as cockefeller, of Cleveland, and Charles ong as possible His Honor sought relief Haskell, lately of New York, and both relief Haskell, lately of New York, and both store, stockholders in the Standard. The paper is not a long document, and simply fur nished the information desired in so far as Mr. Monnett is able to comply with the de mands of the Standard Oil Company.

A WIRELESS TEST.

Chicago Diners to Demonstrate Mar Chicago, May 9.—A "wireless telegraphy

dinner" will be given by the Northwestern of Technology at De Jonge's restaurant on the evening of May 16. The special feature will be a demonstration of the workings of wireless telegraphy similar to the suc tem given by Prof. J. J. Green, of Notre Dame University.

L. B. Dixon and Gerard Swope, of th Western Electric Company, will be the demonstrators, and they will endeavor to order the courses of the dianer from the dining-room on the third floor of the restaurant with an electric transmitter of

dining-room on the third floor of the restaurant with an electric transmitter of Marconi type, which is now being made. The receiver will be placed in the kitchen and the messages given to the chef. The apparatus and drawings showing its workings will be explained in detail in a popular discourse by the demonstrators. Informal toasts will follow.

The association has a membership of more than 400 in Chicago and the middle West. The "telephone dinner" last February, when toasts were responded to over the wires from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and other cities, has not been forgotten, and it is hoped to exceed that as a scientific success.

The association has in contemplation in the near future a liquid air banquet, at which will be made a practical test of running a small engine similar to the demonstrations given in New York city by Prof. Charles Triples.

Nikola Tesla is coming to Chicago this week as the guest of the Commercial Club. He will remain in the city for a few days and speak at the banquet of the club on Saturday night.

A Survivor of Waterloo.

(From the London News.)

Mrs. Barbara Moon, who lives at the
Kentish village of Rolvenden, says a Dover
correspondent, has an interesting history,
having been present as a child at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. Her father was a color-sergeant in the Third Battalion, Riffe Brigade. She was born at Gibraltar in March, 1811, christened at Mal Gibraltar in March, 1811, christened at Mai-ta, and when her father, after the Penin-sular War, went with his regiment to Waterloo, the child and her mother ac-companied him. Her father was wounded at Waterloo and died from the effects. The old lady is now eighty-eight years of age, and has had eleven children, five of whom are alive. An extraordinary thing is that are alive. An extraordinary thing is that up to the age of seventy she could not even tell one letter from another, but she then began to learn at a Bible class, and can now read with facility. She still retains possession of all her faculties, and has a good memory. She says she remembers, as they were leaving Waterloo in a bag-gage wagon, one of the spare horses fol-lowing would put his head into her lap.

Provision for the Future. (From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

garden.
"Oh, it's just one of those wretched applea,"
replied the mother of the race. "I didn't really
get the flavor of that first one, so I'll cat this,
and then we'll plant the seeds."

PICQUART MAKES AN ISSUE.

Bluntly Declares Statments of Gen Paris, May 9 .- The "Figaro" publishes letter from Colonel Picquart addressed to the court of cassation, replying to General Gonse's deposition which appeared in the Figaro" on April 12. While declaring that Gonse's testimony was generally inexact, Colonel Picquart contents himself for the

of the principal errors therein. First, he disproves Gonze's statement that Colonel Henry did not know Dreyfus

in 1894.
Second, he declares it untrue that Henry delivered his forgery to Gonse during Pic-

quart's temporary absence.

Third, it is untrue that Gonse withdrew the secret dossier from him after November 1, 1896, owing to Henry's information. Picquart was showing the documents to Le Blois when Gonse took the dossier, because of the contract of the second of the contract of the fore the end of October. Otherwise Henry would not have been able to commit the forgry, which was based on the docu-ments in the dossier. The forgery was gievn to Gouse on November 2. Le Bloise came only once to see Picquart on Novem-

Fourth, Picquart bluntly contradicts Gonse's declaration that he (Picquart), never declared to him that Henry's document was a forgery. Picquart told Gonse after the interview with General Billot, who showed him the document that he had declared to the minister of war his belief that the document was a forgery.

Fifth, Picquart says that Gonse lies when

he states that he had discussed with offi-cers the secret documents which were shown to the judges unknown to the defence. Sixth, Gonse complains that Picquart

Sixth, Gonse complains that Picquart neglected to inform him promptly of the result of the certain enquiries he made about Esterhazy. Picquart conclusively proves that the contrary was the case. Picquart finally upsets Gonse's statement that he did not know until May, 1897, that Picquart had obtained photograph of the petit blue, which showed no traces of tearing. He proves that the photographs were attached to his report on Esterhazy, dated September 1, which was handed to Gonse in October, 1896.

SHOT AT THE ALTAR.

Jenious Frenchman Wounds His Wife and Kills Himself in Church. Paris, May 9.-A terrible crime was ommitted in the Church of Notre Dame Sunday morning right at the altar while

A Mme. Charollois was making her way ducting her little girl, who was to take her first communion. Just as the child, in ompany with her companions, was ready to kneel at the altar a pistol shot was heard, and Mme. Charol'ois fell to the ground with a bullet in her head.

The man who fired the shot made a rush

for the door, a smoking revolver in his hand, pursued by the wardens and many of the worshipers. Seeing his retreat cut off the murderer turned the weapon against himself and fired two bullets into his left temple. He fell to the ground un-

onscious.

The assassin's identity was immediately established. He was the husband of Mm Charollois, forty-nine years of age, and a glass blower by trade. He shot his wife because she refused to live with him. Charollois died before he reached the hos pital. It is slightly possible that his wife

LUCCHENI'S ACCOMPLICES.

Police Ferreting Out Those Who Geneva, May 9.-The examining magisrate, M. Lechet, has subjected Luccheni, he murderer of the Empress of Austria, to another examination. The purpose of his enquiry is to ferret out whether or not there were others implicated in the crime

for which Luccheni was sentenced. From various parts of Italy, Switzerland, and Austria police information has reached Geneva that a number of persons have been arrested in various cities who are suspected of having been accomplices. An application was received yesterday from Zara, Dalmatia, asking that certain statements might be communicated to Lucchent, made by an Anarchist miner Luccheni, made by an Anarchist miner named Bracia, now imprisoned at Zare. Bracia boasts that he knows Lucchen; very well, and that they often discussed together as to the best methods of assassinating the rulers of Austria and Italy. ally declared that two Anarchists, armed with revolvers, waited for the Empress at the railway station and that he was posted at the landing stage, so that Her Majesty could not es-

cape. He refuses to give the names of his LONG PLUNGE OF A TRAIN.

One Man Is Killed and Another

Fatally Hurt. West Superior, Wis., May 9.-By the collapse of the long bridge over the Nomadji River, a short distance from Saunders, on the Great Northern Railway, yesterday afternoon, one life was lost and one man re-ceived fatal injuries. The collapse occurred as a heavy train was on the bridge, which, with the train, fell one hundred feet. The bridge was a wooden structure 1,200 feet long and 100 feet high. The train ted of forty cars of iron ore and seven box cars. All plunged into the river. Less than three hundred feet of the bridge remains standing. Water undermining the remains standing. Water undermining the foundations of the piers is supposed to have been the cause of the collapse.

CURRENT HUMOR.

Taking His Pick. (From the Yonkers Statesman.) He-"Was your brother engaged in the late

var? She-No; not until after he came home.

A New Classification. (From the Rochester Union and Advertiser.) Browne Waiter, bring me a dozen oysters of the half-shell. Waiter—Sorry, sah, but we's all out of shell-fish, sah, 'ceptin' aigs.

The Printer's Option (From the Commercial Advertiser.)
"It is hard to understand how they ever get at that paper in Sing Sing prison," said the at that paper in Sing Sing prison, "when everythe composing room, "when everythe composing room," The Printer's Oninion ont that paper in Sing Sing prisoreman of the composing room, hing is 'held for release.' "

(From the Chicago Record.)
"He laughs best who laughs last."
"I don't know; it's mighty dismal business get ting off a joke and having to laugh at it younse, because nobody else does." An Unpleasant Man. (From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
"What a fellow that Jim Blenkinsoop is for

nagging a man."
"Yes. His personal flings are all of the liniment sort."
"Liniment sort! How so!"
"He rubs 'em in." Long Words. (From the Jewelers' Weekly.)

A Bargain-Counter Man (From the Boston Transcript.) "Is there any doubt as to Mr. Slyder's hor esty."

"Not the slightest. You can buy him with a five-dollar bill, and if you haven't got that a cigar will do the business."

A Religious Retort. (From the Chicago Tribune.)
"Ice!" sneered the bad young man on the side

walk.
"You'll call for ice some time, my friend,"
anid the Salvation Army man who was riding
along on a '96 wheel, "when you won't be able
to get even a drop of water to cool your parched

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Wisconsin Legislature has forbidden the se of living rooms for manufacturing purposes. The world's herring catch every year is 200,000 tons, which is all consumed before the next sea-

Coffins in Russia are never covered with black. If the deceased is a child pink is used; if a woman, crimson, though for a widow they use brown. Khartoum will be reached by the railroad by November next, harring accidents. The rail-road is now fifty miles south of the Atlara River. persent by indicating to the court several One hundred and fifty cans of whitefish, con-taining 1,500,000 whitefish, from the latchery at Caledonia, N. Y., were planted in Lake Ontario the other day.

The Free Library of the Philadelphia City Institute, founded in 1852, contains 23,000 volumes. It is called "free," but those who wish to draw books must pay \$2 a year.

Receipts of the Snez Canal from ship dues for the first quarter of 1850 were, in American val-ues, 84,033,090, against \$4,235,000 in the same period last year, and 83,728,500 in 1897.

Gottingen University has established a seminary for "The Science of Insurance," with two se tions, one mathematical, the other legal and ad-ministrative. There are over sixty insurance atu-dents already.

The Pan-Presbyterian Council meets in Washington, D. C., on September 27, seven days after the convening of Congregationalists in Boston, and will have delegates present from Calvinistic bodies the world over. The reason that it has been and is supposed

that thunderstorms sour milk is because the con-dition of the air—sultry, close, damp, and warm—are most favorable to the growth of bacteria, which is the cause of the souring.

Under the auspices of the Army Y. M. C. A. the soldiers at Porto Rico are to have a first class cafe, also a reading-room and gymnasium. General Henry has co-operated with the secre-taries, and the army officers are all in sympathy with the work.

An Assyrian tablet in the cellar of the British An Assyrian lablet in the cellar of the British Museum has on it the representation of the honging gardens of Babylon, according to Herr Bruno Meisoner. If he is right, this is the first testimony to their existence found among the cunciform inscriptious.

The initiative in a movement for union of the Baptist church North and South has been taken in Missouri. The young people's unions of the two divisions have been united. and now a committee has been appointed to pro-mulgate the idea of a union of their missionary interests in that State.

Jacob Cash, a young man who is in the City Prison in Havana, charged with their, and wearing the uniform of a volunteer soldier, has cut all the United States buttons off his clothes, because he says he is disgraced, and removed the buttons "out of respect for the flag we're all ready to fight for." He keeps the buttons wrapped in a paper in his pocket.

Shopping has really become a profession in New York city, and the professional shoppers manage to "rake off" big incomes annually from a per-centage allowed them by the big stores in which they spend the money of wealthy women who em-ploy them. For an enterprising woman there is just as big a field to amass wealth in the me-tropolis as there is for a husting man. Thousands of them are doing it, and doing it well, too. Just fifty years ago this spring the country was

wild over the discovery of gold in California, and companies of men were forming over the whole United States to start for the new El Dorads. Some went by Cape Horn, some by Panama, but most wont overland. These in after days were the forty-niners. Marshall discovered gold, at Sutter's Mill in 1818, but it was not generally believed until Polk confirmed it is his annual omsage.

the Sultan of Turkey eats nothing that has not first been tasted by his cup-hearer, and, according to Turkish etiquette, no other personage may perform this preliminary. One evening the cup-bearer was called away and did not return until late next day. Consequently the imperial din-ner was deferred for five lours. Since then the cup-bearer has had to taste the Sultan's dishes a day in advance, and then seal them up.

Judge Davis, of the circuit court, at Lafayette, to, has shattered the time-honored practice of locking up juries. At the conclusion of evidence and argument in a case the other day he di-rected that the jury be conducted to their room and that they be left to lock the door on the inside, if they chose. "There is no more rea-son," raid he, "why a jury should be locked in by a bailfit than there is why a judge should be similarly treated while considering a case."

One day, when the late Judge Pinney, of Wisconsin, was a member of the supreme court of that State, a young lawyer who was arguing his first case, a young lawyer who was arguing too first case, began as follows: "Ancient history teaches us—" The judge, looking up from the over the ancient and mediaceal periods, and be-gin with the modern era." The young lawyer was put out for the tonce, but learned a lesson which has stood him in good stead ever since.

Senator Clark says: "I am a great admirer of good pictures of the early Barbinon masters, Corot, Millet, Daubigny, and Diaz. French pictures appeal to me because of their brightness and life, their mastery of color. I find a great difficulty in getting authenticated originals, and you must be preity shrewd to save yourself from being imposed upon by copies, of which there is a systematic manufacture on the Continent experies as to deceive even experienced contoins sures."

For some time past Parisians have had occasion to complain of defects in the telephone service. Blame was officially thrown first on the influenza, and subsequently on the disturbance caused by tunneling for the Metropolitan, but a third explanation is suggested by the arrest of a gang of men who have been stealing telephone wires for montles. Their occupation gave them access to sewers, and, armed with insulated nip-pers, they helped themselves daily to as much copper wire as they could carry away.

Queen Wilhelmina, of the Netherlands, dislikes to be called "The Little Queen." She thinks the phrase reflects upon her kingdom, as she is 5 feet 11/2 inches in height. The Queen of Spain is nly 5 feet 5 2-5 inches; the Empress of Russia. 5 feet 21/2 inches; the Empress of Germany, and Queen Victoria still smaller. Aside from her Queen Victoria still smaller. Aside from her height, the young Dutch Queen is also of the best build. Her 21'g-inch waist measure and 42'-inch bust give an admirable proportion. Her powers of endurance were well tested on coronation day, when for six long hours she were the ceremonial mantle of red velvet trimmed with eruine, a weight of not less than thirty pounds, and show-ed no marked symptoms of fatigue.

The opportunities afforded Chief Wiley, of the chemical division, United States Department of Agriculture, have led him to the conclusion that the liberal application of lime to all centres of infection would prove of immense benefit, by promoting the vigorous development of nitrifyof organic matter, and the conversion of the nitrogenous part thereof into nitric acid or nitrates; and thus it is that lime may indirectly prove valuable in disinfecting and destroying the germs of malaria in general and yellow fever in particular. Briefly, it may be said, lime promotes vigorously the decay of organic matter, chiefly by furnishing a neutral or alkaline environment in which the uttrifying germs, which are most active in the desiruction of organic matter, exercise their most important functions. The nitrifying germs are, in many respects, the most offectual of all that are active in the decay of organic materials, and, if malaris he a germ exhibiting its highest vitality in much an environment and warmth, it is evident that its vitality may be greatly diminished or entirely destroyed by the action of lime. valuable in disinfecting and destroying the germs

Many mixtures have been tried by builders and architects, with a view of producing more tars which will really possess fire-resisting properties, and nothing satisfactory up to the proent has been discovered; but now some one bus discovered that serpentine rock, which contain a considerable amount of ashestos, says the "Boston Journal of Commerce," possesses very high fire-resisting properties. This rock, when powdered and mixed with good lime, etc., can be nated up to 1,100 degrees Fahrenheit, with-out experiencing any damage whatever. One of the great dangers when a building is on fire is that the mortra, after being heated, cracks out experiencing any damage whatever. One of the great dangers when a building is on fire is that the mortar, after being heated, cracks or disintégrates when water from the firemen's hose is thrown upon it. The new material, however, it is claimed, can be heated to 1.130 degrees Fahrenheit, and immediately plunged into water without cracking. Another great advantage possessed by this new material is its high degree of elasticity. The advantage of this will be readily appreciated by architects and others who are constantly called upon to advise with regard to sinking or settling buildings. As soon as a building begins to settle, ordinary mottar begins to crack, but this new mortar is so clastic that it does not crack, but simply yields to the strain. But perhaps one of the most remarkable properties of all is the ease with which nails can be hammered into joints made with the new mortar without damaring it in the slightest degree. It flows readily from the trowel, and can be easily pointed up; it will also receive decorations of various kinds, and can be painted either with oil or water colors.

Watch for a new Congress Heights, D. C.

Watch for a town. Congress Heights, D. C.